

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ardie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.
J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
OF BRATTLEBORO.
For Lieut. Governor,
LEVI UNDERWOOD,
OF BURLINGTON.
For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

In another place will be found the views of the Rutland Courier, (Democratic) on the action of the Convention here last Wednesday, which we print as an item of news; and as the other Democratic papers in the State take ground in relation to that Convention, we propose to let them speak for themselves through our columns, that Republicans may judge from the opinions of our political opponents whether the Convention was Republican or not. We have no disposition to quarrel with any "no party" man who wishes to claim a victory for his peculiar ideas in that Convention, but we do desire that every Republican who has a wish to belong to an organization that still holds to the faith that has achieved for us a National triumph, may believe and accept the nominees of the Convention of the 26th of June, as the standard bearers of Republican principles.

We have not the least misgiving in assuring our readers that Messrs. Holbrook, Underwood and Page are not only thorough-going Republicans, but are openly in favor of holding fast the principles that have distinguished that organization, not losing sight of them for a moment through any sleight of hand movement of dexterous "no-party" managers. They are the candidates of the Republican party of Vermont, whose nomination was long ago a foregone conclusion. It seemed at one time possible, to be sure, that a "no-party" Convention might present different men, but those who had planned such a nice scheme, were too few and too powerless to effect it. The people took the matter out of the hands of the managers, and went along with their work in their own way. We trust the ticket will receive the vote of every Republican in the State.

The New York Herald's Baltimore correspondent writes, under date of the 26th, as follows, concerning an interesting interview between Gen. Banks and Marshal Kane, in which the decided stand of the former is in perfect keeping with his subsequent action:

"Marshal Kane had a long and interesting official interview with Major General Banks, at the latter's headquarters, Fort Mifflin, a few days since. The Marshal explained to Gen. Banks the state of public feeling existing in the city, and expressed the hope that the soldiery of the Government would be restrained from the commission of acts upon the persons and property of citizens calculated to irritate the latter and provoke personal quarrels and rencounters. He also referred to the recent course of Colonel Smith, commanding the Thirtieth New York Regiment, encamped at Mt. Clare, who attempted to suppress the sale of Rebel devices and pictures by the little street boys, and came near inciting mob violence thereby.

The Marshal also referred to a command received by him from Col. Smith to deliver up certain soldiers who had been arrested and held in custody in consequence of violating the public peace, a command, it appears, the Marshal did not deem it his duty to comply with. To all these matters General Banks returned conciliatory and careful answers. While disclaiming the least intention of disturbing the peace of the city or contributing in any way to disturb the same, he said he regarded it as his duty to sustain the Federal Government by all the means placed at his disposal, to protect the public property, and to secure the execution of the Federal laws. He hoped he would never have occasion to come in conflict with the citizens of Baltimore; if he did, he felt assured it would not arise from any initiative act of his.

Upon the citizens of Baltimore, he intimated, rests the responsibility of any serious infraction of the peace of the city, which he was glad to learn now so happily prevails. General B. remarked that in the event of the establishment and recognition of a Southern Confederacy, he considered that the destinies of Maryland would incline her to join that secession. The interview was a very pleasant one throughout, and indicated that if any military commander from the North can be popular in this Southern Department, Major General Banks is that commander. He has just appointed a commission to examine the loss and damage to private property sustained since the occupation by Union troops, with a view to future indemnification by the Government."

We have received from Mr. Brown of the Watchman a dish of luscious, ripe strawberries from his garden. There wasn't a berry in the number that measured less than four inches in circumference. Notwithstanding their size, they were not particularly hard to take; and would make a pie that even a printer would not recoil about.

Virginia vs. South Carolina.

It frequently happens that the more bitter consequences of rascality do not fall on the chief criminals, but on the unfortunate subordinates. South Carolina, who led off in the rebellion, and first voted herself out of the Union, enjoys now a comparative immunity. Her citizens are mostly resolved into a home-guard to take care of those slaves who have hitherto been accustomed to take care of them. It is true that her harbors are blockaded, that business is paralyzed, her chivalry suck their fingers, and get along without butter on their johnnycake, and without ice in their juleps. The editor of the Charleston Mercury issues his bombastic effusions from his hot and mosquito-infested sanctum, with nobody to read them but his own neighbors, and may soon be deprived even of that comfort, unless he imprisons his bloody pictures as the Chinese do birds and flowers, on rice paper. The pleasure of being a spectacle to the world is taken away, since Fort Sumter was dismantled. But the din of actual war is not heard, and as ammunition is not plenty since the late tremendous shooting at the Fort, scarce an explosion louder than that of a shot-gun fired at some "possum-up-a-gum-tree" breaks upon the death-like stillness.

Virginia, poor, decrepid, treacherous, Letcher-ous, superannuated Virginia—mother of dead statesmen—submissively yields herself up as the scapegoat. Her soil is overrun, it is wet with the blood of her sons, her towns are laid waste, her granaries are emptied by a locust-like host, her public works for which she is in debt to the amount of many millions are destroyed by her own hands, the last desperate act of the suicide. Wise dashes up and down the discontented ranks with the craziness of a Quixotte. Lee sits grave, silent and despondent at the council. Her planters "look away" over Dixie's Land with the sullenness of despair. What makes the matter more aggravating, after bearing the chief brunt of the affray, without having the honor of leading in rebellion, is that she is now taunted by the chivalrous sons of South Carolina for lack of courage, if not for absolute cowardice. Her glory is departed, she is unworthy of her historic fame. Because her pickets have sometimes been driven in, her outposts have taken to their heels, her forces have retreated from their entrenchments, for the simple reason, (which will be alleged again and again as the war advances) that the ground was "untenable," she is held up to scorn by the valorous Rhett, while the knight of the quill smokes his cigar, and fairly yawns with inaction as he looks through his glass at the blockading squadron. South Carolina could well afford to be the foremost in this offense, to exhibit a dashing spirit, and hold herself up as a gallant little State to the eyes of an admiring world. Reason why? Because she knew that her neighbors would have to bear the principal burden, and that their soil must be the battleground of the strife. Reason why? Because she was aware that her slaves could not run away, and that her crops would not be trampled upon. Even the light penalty of the "durance vile" to which she submits, was little dreamed of in the fiery philosophy of a Rhett, who is ready to exclaim in style editorial, as he struts about his sanctum—"What!—would they deprive us of our champagne! would they put an injunction on our ice-cream! would they hold us like prisoners on the limits! oh the pedlars, the counter-jumpers, the mudsills, the dregs of society!"

"Hence we view" that Virginia will yet avenge herself of her insolent and truculent leaders, when she shall come to her senses, by making them chew the bitter cord of mortification, when as they began the work of demolition alone, she will leave them to fight the battle alone. With her magnificent realm and with a white population of over one million, she will rise in her pride, and will not consent at any rate to play second fiddle to a State whose free people all told would not equal those of the city of Brooklyn, New York. South Carolina will cease to swagger, when she can neither rule nor ruin, and we shall be reminded of her only when we hear at seasons that long-drawn, and somewhat plaintive melody of the venter as he drives his wagon through the streets—

"Oh, p'ta—ters!—Caro-lina p'ta-ters,
Here goes yer sweet Caro-liners!"

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican at Fortress Monroe, June 20th, says:

To day I have been watching, by invitation of the "great Yankee captain," as poor Winthrop called Gen. Butler, the firing from the Rip Raps of the Sawyer gun, and watching the bursting of the shells in the battery of the rebels at Sewall's Point, three and a half miles away. There is no compromise about this article, and if you had seen how quietly Gen. Butler caused one man on the opposite shore, three miles away, to take the oath of allegiance, it would have delighted you or any other good Union man. "Mr. Sawyer," the General said, in his slow, quiet way, "there is a man in the house over there, flying a secession flag; can't he be made to take the oath?" "I will try him," said the Yankee mechanic, and as we slowly watched the flight of our messenger's course we saw by the shattering of one corner of his house that we were advancing a very strong argument for him to come into the Union. He soon hauled down the emblem of stolen forts, branch mints, &c., and waved violently the white flag. So much for Sawyer.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

New York, June 29.
A dispatch to the Post says a prominent citizen from Kentucky states that 20 Regiments can be raised there for the Government.

During the passage of the Jersey Regiment yesterday they were greeted with cheers for Jeff. Davis.

A letter from Minister Harvey, dated Paris, expresses strong Union sentiments.

A Zouave, from Alexandria, reports that a skirmish took place last night between the Federal and Rebel pickets. Two of the latter, and one of the former, were killed.

An elderly gentleman named John E. Farrier, a member of the Baptist Church, who was driven out of Alabama by the Secessionists, says the condition of the poor white inhabitants and a great majority of the blacks is terrible. Both are starving.

The soldiers, notwithstanding their hatred of the North, cabined under the Southern rule, and have, in many instances, demanded their pay at the muzzle of the revolver.

As a general thing, they are poorly provisioned, and very badly cared for, but extravagantly promised.

The following special dispatch from Washington appears in the Cleveland Leader: It is a fact that there has been some warm work in the Cabinet meetings. The members are not satisfied with Gen. Scott's rate of progress, and did not hesitate to tell him so. It is said that the General was requested in the name of the Cabinet to occupy and hold Richmond before the meeting of the Rebel Congress on the 20th of July. What reply he made has not transpired. All the Cabinet are impatient but Chase and Blair the most so.

WASHINGTON, June 29.
A gentleman from New Orleans reports that a British Ship ran the Blockade with several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stands of arms.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Startling Proceedings in Baltimore.

FEDERAL TROOPS POSTED IN THE CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ARRESTED.

REBEL PLOT DISCOVERED!

Ex-GOV. JACKSON HENMED IN.

Further from Fortress Monroe.

Attack on Newport News Expected.

BALTIMORE, July 1.
Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have been going on here. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections in the city, and are now posted at Monumental Square, Exchange Place and Eighth Ward, Broadway, and other points. Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners except the Mayor had been arrested and sent to Fort Mifflin.

There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but there is nothing definite. It is said a plot was discovered of an intended outbreak.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.
Reliable information from Springfield says the Third Regiment, Col. Seigel, and a part of the Fifth, Col. Solomon, reached there on Sunday. It is understood that the Kansas Regiment has guarded all the outlets from Missouri on the borders of that State, and the Indian Territory, which with Seigel's outposts from Springfield, will entirely hem Jackson in, and will doubtless result in the capture of his whole force.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.
The Charlestown Mercury of the 26th, has a letter from a reliable gentleman at Manassas, saying that there were only 15,000 men there with twelve pieces of artillery only, insufficient ammunition, guns without bayonets, and whole companies without caps, cartridge-boxes, tents, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30, 1 P. M.
The celebrated steam-gun arrived here last night. Prof. Lowe is expected with his balloon to reconnoitre the position of the Rebels.

Deserters state that an attack upon Newport's News was intended night before last, and was only prevented by the incessant storm. About 4500 including a strong body of cavalry and 12 pieces of artillery advanced from Yorktown where there are over 12000 troops, from Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

The cavalry are of the elite of the Virginians and exceedingly well mounted. The infantry are not well equipped.

GRAFTON, June 30.
There was a skirmish at Bowman's, 12 miles from Cheat River Bridge, yesterday, between portions of the 15th and 16th Ohio, and 1st Virginia Regiments and a company of Rebel cavalry. The former were sent to protect the poles, and the latter mistaking their number attacked them, and were routed with the loss of several men, and among them the Lieutenant of the Company, and several horses. The only loss on our side was N. O. Smith of the 15th Ohio Regiment, who was driven back.

To what decision must the South soon come? To Dread Scott.—Vanity Fair.

Postscript!

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, p. m.

A N. Y. Colonel arrested by Gen. Butler.

HIS FRIENDS CHARGE GEN. BUTLER WITH DISLOYALTY.

The Tribune vindicates Gen. Butler.

Gen. Dix not to supersede McDowell.

GEN. FREMONT, IN CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY CAMERON.

CAVALRY NEEDED.

SKIRMISH AT SENECA.

23 Rebels Killed.

MORE PROPERTY AT HARPER'S FERRY DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

New York, June 29.
The World has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe stating that Col. Allen of the New York 1st Regiment was arrested to-day by order of Gen. Butler.

It then states that Allen and other officers have arrested many armed Secessionists lately who have been released by Gen. Butler. The dispatch further volunteers the remark that this and other movements of Gen. Butler cause his loyalty to be suspected, and says it is rumored that regular officers are preparing a petition for his removal, and that the N. Y. Regiments are clamorous to have a Major General from their own State; and also that all the officers, both regular and volunteer, will decline to act in battle under Gen. Butler.

The arrest caused considerable excitement at the Fortress.

The Tribune remark on the above is that it has no doubt that Col. Allen deserves to be arrested.

He left the Police Department last fall on account of drunkenness, and the above dispatch is evidently sent by some friend of Col. Allen. It considers the imputation on Gen. Butler's loyalty an abuse, as do most of the people here.

A dispatch says that the Washington Republican professes to have a dispatch that the 9th N. Y. Regiment has reached and occupied Harper's Ferry. No Rebel troops were seen.

This dispatch is doubtful.

Another skirmish occurred at Seneca yesterday, between the Everett Battalion and two hundred rebels, 23 of the latter were killed and a number wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.
The election for members of the State legislature which was to have been held to-day under the action of the Wheeling Convention has been postponed until Tuesday.
It is now believed here that Gen. McDowell will not be superseded by Gen. Dix although such a change was announced in military circles several days since. If any change is to be made it is thought probable that Gen. Fremont will be placed in command of this Department, which has now become so important, that a higher grade of commanding officers is rendered necessary.

Gen. Fremont was closeted with Secretary Cameron at Washington in company with Frank P. Blair, most of to-day. There is but little probability of a speedy advance of the troops from this quarter. The want of cavalry is seriously felt in guarding against the encroachments of the enemy upon our pickets, and for the purpose of scouring.

New York, June 29.
Intelligence from Stevenson's Station where Gen. Johnson's troops quarter now, states that the force encamped round about, at the largest is not over 5000.

The troops are well drilled but not so well equipped as ours. They are under very strict discipline but seem discontented and are slovenly in their habits.

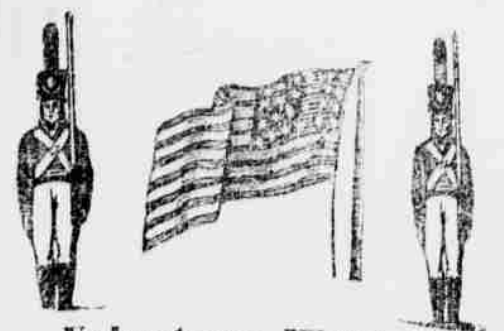
Two Regiments of Alabamians and some Mississippians reached Harper's Ferry this morning and destroyed the balance of the trestle-work of the Railroad bridge. They then came over to the Maryland side and seized all the boats they could find and either broke them up or took them over the river. All the Union men in Harper's Ferry were again driven out by them.

THE MERRYMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—The full opinion of Judge Taney in the Merryman case is now before the public. The old man charges the President with transcending constitutional limitations in authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, because that power belongs to the Legislative and not to the Executive Department of Government. Here we find this disunion Chief Justice of the Supreme Court exerting his official station to assist the Rebels. The position taken by Judge Taney reminds us of the action of Judge Hall of Louisiana, who undertook to interfere with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. But the only notice Gen. Jackson took of the old Federalist, Judge Hall, was to send a company of soldiers and close up his court, and place the Judge under arrest. Judge Taney has done a vast deal of mischief in his day.

His action in the Dred Scott case has convulsed the Country. He went out of his way to give an opinion upon the subject of Slavery, when there was no case before him to decide, and threw the whole influence of the Supreme Court in favor of Jefferson Davis & Co. Now he turns up and undertakes to aid the cause of secession by issuing a writ of habeas corpus to take a traitor out of the hands of the military authority to prevent him from being punished. It is to be hoped that no notice will be taken of his writ, and that the Government will sustain the position taken by Gen. Cadwallader in refusing to give up the culprit.—Boston Herald.

A great drouth is prevailing in Wisconsin which threatens materially to injure the crops.

See outside page for important Telegraphic News and interesting items.



Volunteers Wanted!

Please apply to the subscriber, at Roxbury, if you want to enlist in the 3d Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, now stationed at St. Johnsbury. I will be at Northfield, on Saturday, June 2nd, and at West Randolph, on Monday, July 1st.
D. B. DAVENPORT,
Recruiting Officer,
Roxbury, June 28, 1861.

Married.

In Williamstown, May 17th of crop, Rose E. daughter of Chester and Rhoda Gram, aged four years.
In Barre, June 8th, Hetsey Bullock, aged 41 years.
In North Easton, May 22d, Frederick Oscar, son of Almon D. and Cordelia Wilkins, aged 3 years and 19 days.

Died.

In Waltham, June 18th, by Rev. C. G. Thorne, Mr. George Bushnell and Miss Susan Tinkham, both of Waltham.
In Sutton, June 25th, by Rev. L. T. Harris, Mr. James M. Drake, of Lake Village, N. H., and Miss Laura A. Aldrich, of Sutton.
In Plainfield, June 18, Betsy C., widow of the late Zeke Scott, aged 70 years.

The Markets.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, June 26.

At Market 382 Cattle, about 350 hives of bees consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and one, two and three years old.
Prices.—Market Beef—Extra \$6.50 a 67 1/2; first quality \$6.25 a 66 1/2; 2d, \$6.50, 3d \$4.50.
Working Oxen—\$40 to 120.
Cows and Calves—\$30, 40, to 80.
Hides, 4 to 5. Pelts, \$0.25 \$1.00. Goat Skins, 7 to 8. Tallow, 90 to 60.
REMARKS.—Beef so'd about the same as last week; some lots for 7c 3/4 lbs shrink, equal to \$6 7/8 per cwt; one lot of 8, about as good as the average, sold for \$17 1/2, and one pair for 1-2, but \$1-4 was about the average for the best. Sheep dull and lower, as the number was more than sufficient to supply the demand. Calves sold at last week's prices.

BOSTON MARKET, June 26.

Flour.—Western, 4.25 to 4.50.
Wheat.—Prime, 12 to 13; Middling, 10.50 to 11.50.
Corn.—Prime, 9.00 to 10.00; Middling, 8.50 to 9.00.
Butter, 13 to 15; Cheese, 3 to 5. Eggs 16. Potatoes 37 to 50. Dried Apples 5 to 11.
Wool, Saxony fleece, 47 to 55; American Full Blood 44 to 50; Half blood 36 to 44; Common 30 to 33.
Cotton. 56. Oats, 28. Rye 70. Herds Grass Seed 3.50 Clover, 11 a 12 per lb. Hops 20 a 25.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one to be ready for the mail West, and the stages that leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mails. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be,

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, to mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.
\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, to village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.
Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited. C. W. WILLARD.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The annual Examination of all the departments at the Union School House, in Montpelier, will be attended as follows, at their several School Rooms:
July 1, Monday Forenoon, School No. 1, Miss Sweet.
" 1, " " School No. 2, Miss Worcester.
" 1, " " Afternoon, School No. 3, Miss Hathaway.
" 1, " " School No. 4, Miss Folsom.
July 2, Tuesday, School No. 5, Miss Bronson.
" 2, " " Schools Nos. 6 & 7, Mr. & Mrs. Gorham.
" 3, Wednesday Forenoon, Schools Nos. 6 & 7 continued.
On Wednesday Eve, at 7 o'clock, Rhetorical Exercises and Music, at the Hall.
At 9 o'clock, the Scholars' Annual Levee.
Per order of Committee.

Mails in Montpelier.

SOUTHERN and EASTERN mail closes at 5.00 a. m.; arrives at 5.15 p. m.
NORTHERN and WESTERN closes at 3.15 p. m.; arrives at 9.30 a. m.
All matter for these mails must be in the office before the time of closing, to go the same day.
DAILY mail arrives daily at 5.30 a. m.; departs every day on arrival of Southern.
BRADFORD mail arrives daily at 10.00 p. m.; departs daily at 4.00 a. m.
DANVILLE arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8-12 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 5 o'clock p. m.
BARTON arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.30 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.45 a. m.
HYDEPARK, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3.00 p. m.; departs same as Barton.
CHIESEA arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1.30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.
CALAIS mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1.00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.
BURLIN from two to six times a week.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 7.00 A. M. TO 8.00 P. M.
JAMES G. FRENCH, F. M.
Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

DRUMS AND FIFES

FOR sale at Montpelier, May 21.
G. W. WILDER'S